GEN. PIET JOUBERT DEAD.

REPORT THAT KRUGER WILL TAKE COMMAND OF THE BOER FORCES.

Joubert Ill Only a Short Time-Inflammation of the Kidneys the Cause of Death -Gloom in the Transvaal Over the Loss -Career of the Hero of Majuba Hill,

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN. From THE SUN'S Correspondent at Pretoria.

PRETORIA, March 28, 4 A. M., Via Lorenzo Marques.-Piet Joubert, Vice-President of the Transvaal and Commandant-General of the Republic's military forces, died shortly before midnight last night at the age of 68 years and 60 days. He succumbed to an attack of acute inflammation of the kidneys after a short illness. He attended church last Sunday. whole country is thrown into the

deepest gloom by his death. His loss is believed to be irretrievable. The body will be taken to-morrow to the Wakkerstroom district, where it will be in-

terred in the family cemetery on a farm he owned there. BRUSSELS, March 28.-The Petit Bleu pub-

ishes a despatch from Pretoria stating that President Krüger will take supreme command of the Boer forces in succession to Commandant-General Joubert.

London, March 29.-In the continued absence of any important military news. Commandant-General Joubert's death is the dominant feature of the sitnation, mainly with reference to the effect his loss will have on the cause of the republics. Too little is known here, however, to enable a valuable estimate to be made. The English correspondents have repeatedly affirmed that he had lost his military influence with his countrymen, his views being regarded as oldfashioned, but the statement always had the

appearance of being suggested by the wish. To-day the newspapers, while recognizing that he was a lifelong and consistent enemy of Great Britain, dwell upon the absence in his case of the rancor that is generally ascribed to Gens. Cronje, Viloen and some of the other Boer leaders. They unanimously pay a tribute to his chivalrous character, indorsing Gen. White's testimony as given in his speech at Cape Town that "Gen. Joubert is a soldier and a gentleman, a brave and an honorable opponent."

Now that Joubert and Kock are dead, Cronje a prisoner and Wolmarens gone to Europe, the Transvaal's Executive Council consists of Krüger. Reitz and Schalk-Burger. reported as trying to induce Gen. Joubert's widow to consent to the temporary interment of her husband's body in Pretoria, in which case the funeral will doubtless be a State function.

The correspondent of the Daily Mail at Pretoria designates Louis Botha, now commanding the Boer forces in Natal, as the most probable successor to Gen. Joubert.

Petrus Jacobus Joubert, better known as Gen. Piet Joubert, was born in Cape Colony and was of Huxuenot and Dutch descent. When he was 7 years old his parents moved to the Orange Free State, where he received his training as a hunter and his experience in fighting the natives, which fitted him for his work as commander of the Boer Army. It is said that he never saw a newspaper until he was 19 years old, but he obtained a few books on history and languages, which he studied diligently and to great advantage. He was sometimes called "Slim Piet," or Shrewd Peter.

In the Transvaal revoltagainst Great Britain Petrus Jacobus Joubert, better known as

Peter.

In the Transvaal revoltagainst Great Britain in 1881 he became known to the world by his victory over Bir George Colley's force at Majuba Hill, where 280 British were killed, and Jouert lost but five men. He visited this country a few years ago, and when asked about this effect weld:

air said: 'Don't talk to me about Majuba Hill. I hate e very name. I am positively disgusted with it. We fought against the English for our rights, and would do so again, if necessary, But it will not be necessary, and we are a peace-loving people. I don't know the locality. I don't know the locality. I don't know the name. Please don't make me about it?

ity. I don't know the name. Please don't ask me about it?

Joubert fought in the native wars when Paul Krüger was Commander, and these two became bosom friends. Joubert several times came within a few votes of heating Oom Paul for the Presidency. He held different views from Krüger. He believed that if the franchise were given to the Uitlanders in a reasonable time they would become good citizens, and that this was the way to solve the problem. At the same time he did not sanction any sort of a revolt, and when the Jameson raiders were landed safely in Pretoria jail he was one who favored shooting them. Krüger argued with him on this point and finally won him over. Joubert, in turn, made a speech to the burghers which persuaded them to turn the prisoners over to the British.

Although Joubert was not Krüger's equal in

persuaged them to turn the prisoners over to
the British.

Although Joubert was not Krüger's equal in
diplomacy or in political strength, his right to
command the Boer army was never disputed,
and he was credited with the successes of the
Boers in the present war. Of late there had
been some rumors of dissatisfaction with his
plans, but they were probably due to his retirement from the field which, it is now plain,
was due to sickness. He was wounded once in
the recent fighting in Natal, and had several
times been reported dead. An index to his
character is given in his refusal to join the
Boer raid on British Bechuanaland in 1884.
On that occasion he is reported to have said
that he would positively refuse to hold any
office in a Government which broke its promises, even if those promises had been made
with a natural enemy, Great Britain. with a natural enemy, Great Britain.

WOLSELEY PRAISES THE MILITIA. Says Without Them the Country Would Have Been in a Bad Way.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, March 28 -Lord Wolseley, Commander-in-Chief of the forces, speaking to-day at the annual meeting of the Militia Rifle Assoation, stated that Englishmen might congratuiate themselves in the most hearty manner on the way everything was going on. They had supported the largest army that England had ever placed in the field and the largest that had ever been sent over the seas in the history of the world. It was composed of the very finest men he had ever seen in any army in the world. They awed this to a large extent, he said, to the wonderful system inaugurated by Viscount Cardwell, the Secretary of State for War, who inaugurated the present system in 1868. Had it not been for the Army Reserve, which Viscount Cardwell created, it would, in Lord Wolseley's opinion, have been impossible to carry on the war. He would go further and say it would have been impossible to have sent an army across the seas had they not had the militia. Without the militia they would have been in a bad way indeed.

Lord Welseley said he thought this fact

should impress the people of the country with the importance of cordially supporting everything connected with the militia. This was the first time that militia had been sent to war would be the value of this force.

Lord Wolseley remarked that there seemed to be a general idea abroad that England had no army at home. But, he said, on no previous occasion had the barracks been so full. In fact the men were sleeping on the floors of the barracks in England and Ireland. The Commander-in-Chief said he was astonished to see how the officers of the militia managed with so short a training to turn men into such good soldiers. He would go so far as to say that the line regiments might learn a good deal by studying the methods of the militia.

MAFERING HOTEY ATTACKED.

Garrison Makes a Spirited Response to a Heavy Bombardment.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. From THE SUN's Correspondent at Pretoria PRETOITA. March 27, via Lorenzo Marques, March 28, 2 P. M .- A tremendous bombardment was opened on Mafeking from all s des at daybreak to-day. It is meeting with a

MICHAEL DAVITT SEES KRUGER. Irish Leader Reaches Pretoria-Consul Hay Goes to Kroonstad.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN From THE SUN'S Correspondent at Pretoria. PRETORIA, March 27, via Lorenzo Marques, March 28.-The northern Free State commandos have reached Winburg.

Michael Davitt, the Irish Nationalist, arrived here last night. He had an interview with President Kruger to-day. PRETORIA, March 26, via Lorenzo Marques. March 27. - A despatch from Rustenberg dated March 23 states that the Kaffirs, who have

been raiding on the northwestern border of the Transvaal, have been driven back. They have now retired across the border. A despatch from Fourteen Streams dated March 25 says: "The last pontoon across the

Vaal River at this point was destroyed yester-Mr. Hignett, the British Magistrate at Nautu, Zululand, who was captured some time

ago, has been released and sent to Delagoa The Colesberg and Stormberg commandos under Gen. Lemner have joined the Northern

Free State forces. They were not interfered rith during their march. PRETORIA. March 21, via Lorenzo Marques. March 26.—Mr. Adelbert S. Hay, the American

Consul here, is visiting the Boer langer at Kroonstad. The Government has exchanged £500,000 of

bar gold for coins from the banks. State Secretary Reitz of the Transvaal, in presenting a flag to the artillery to-day, made a speech in which he said the situation was hopeful. He declared that the two republics were not fighting for any other final object than the maintenance of the national independence of a free people.

PRETORIA, March 23.-A Natal despatch states that the destruction of coal mines which would likely be of use to the British continues. Three shafts of the Dundee colliery have been blown up and the machinery destroyed.

BOERS HAVE NOT LOST HEART. Keeping Up Their Preparations to Oppose

the Advance of Roberts. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN

LONDON, March 29.-The latest despatches from Bloemfontein confirm the reports of the successful retreat of Commandant Olivier's force, though telegrams from some other British sources conflict. The fact, however, seems unquestionable. Gen. French's failure to intercept him is ascribed to the insufficient strength of his column at Thaba N'Chu. He left a detachment there under Col. Broadwood.

Gen. Gatacre's troops are beginning to arrive at Bloemfontein. They will probably be followed in a few days by Gen. Clements's The report of the latter's force. occupation of Fauresmith without opposition is confirmed. The burghers seemed to be resigned, and the British enthusiastically wel-

comed the troops. The correspondents are satisfied that the southern part of the Orange Free State will henceforth be peaceful.

There is no indication that Gen. Roberts is at present contemplating a general forward move, but he has sent the Fourteenth Brigade, half of the Guards Brigade and the Gordon Highlanders northward to the Glen. The railway bridge there was badly wrecked with dynamite three hours before the troops arrived. The repairs will compel a considerable delay.

There are several indications that the Boers are constantly strengthening their preparations to oppose the British advance, and advices from Bloemfontein show that they have in no way lost heart. A despatch from Lorenzo Marques asserts

that Col. Mareuil Villebois, a French officer, now commands the foreign legion operating in the ree State, where the bulk of the burgher army is now believed to be intrenched, only a rearguard strong enough to delay Gen. Buller's advance being left in the Drakensberg and Biggarsberg ranges. Kroonstad still seems to be the centre of the defensive operations.

A despatch to the Daily News from Pretoria declares that opinion is divided respecting the ultimate defence of the Transvaal capital. Prominent residents are opposing President ters the desire is expressed to reffre to Lyden-burg if the capital cannot be held.

A Pretoria despatch explains that the visit of Mr. Adelbert Hay, the American Consul, to Kroonstad was for the purpose of arranging for American representation in the Free State, there now being no United States agent in that

The revolt in the Carnarvon district has not yet been suppressed, but no fighting is re-

A despatch to the Times from De Aarsays that Gen. Kitchener's column returned from Prieska on Thursday, having received the submission of 200 rebels.

Loyalists around Kimberley complain that discharged rebels are marauding and preventing the occupation of farms.

The Times correspondent at Lorenzo Marques reiterates the report that there are numerous desertions among the Marques renerates the report that there are numerous desertions among the burkers. He says that hundreds of the younger men, including some officers, are continually arrested for desertion. He also asserts that the Boers' total stock of Mauser ammunition, amounting to 4,000,000 rounds, was issued to the Free Staters. The Boers are now using Lee-Metford cartridges, of which they have only half a million, and Martini cartridges, of which they had originally 4,000,000. Their Creusot ammunition is almost exhausted. They are using a homemade smokeless powder of bad quality. Experiments in reloading Mauser cartridges proved a failure.

The foregoing does not accord with previous complaints from this and other correspondents that owing to Portuguese laxness the Boers were regularly importing ammunition and other surplies through Lorenzo Marques.

A despatch from Fauresmith says that the Brirish found a Maxim gun and anine-pounder hidden in a well at Koffyfontein. They also found three alleged graves containing ammunition which required three wagons to remove.

COMMANDANT PRINSLOG ARRESTED.

Charged With High Treason. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
From THE SUN'S Correspondent with the Boer Army.

KROONSTAD, March 25, via Pretoria and Lorenzo Marques, March 27, 6 P. M.-Jan Prinsloo, the former Commandant-in-Chief of the Free State troops, has been arrested on a charge of high treason.

charge of high treason.

Mr. Crowes, an English resident of the Marico Valley, who was a prisoner here, died in the hospital to-day.

The following British officers have been captured wounded in the vicinity of Welgelegen, midway between Bloemfontein and Kroonstad: Lieut.-Col. Crather, Leut.-Col. Codrington and Lieut Trotter. Capt. Lygon was killed and Private Turner wourded.

a despatch from Lord Roberts a few days ago stated that the wounded officers had been eared for in a farmhouse and were atterward brought into the British camp.

Steenkamp Commands a Force of 800 With Ammunition Enough for One Fight.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 28.—A belated despatch from Kimberley states that Gen. Sir Charles Parsons, who commands a column in the dissons, who commands a column in the dis-affected district in the western part of Cape Colony, returned to Vanwyk's Vici from the advanced force and ordered his column to move on March 27.

The later at Upington has arrived at Kim-berley. He reports that 800 rebels are in-tremented there under Communicant Steen-komp. They are aimed with Martini-Henry

rifles and have sufficient ammunition for one in ht.
Co. Hereinner of the Canadians has been invalided to Cape Town

GOFF AGAINST GARDINER.

RECORDER, ON THE WITNESS STAND, ATTACKED BY UNTERMYER.

The Lie Passed Before They Got Through -Col. Gardiner's Counsel in Danger of Being Put Out of the Case-Hints That

the Recorder Is the Real Accuser. Recorder Goff was the principal witness

against District Attorney Gardiner when the hearing went on yesterday in the County Court House, and from the moment he took the stand there was constant strife between Samuel Untermyer, counsel for Col. Gardiner: Horace E. Deming, who conducted the direct examination, and Commissioner Wilcox, who presided. Mr. Untermyer declared that it was obvious that the whole investigation was the work of the Recorder and gave warning that he meant to show the animus of the witness. Before the Recorder's examination was over he and Mr. Untermeyer had got into a snarl in which the lie was passed. Judge Rufus B. Cowing was the first witness

examined. He told all about the famous row over the arrangement of the calendars, in which the Judges finally carried their point. He was asked if long delays between indictment and trial did not frequently occur and weaken the cases of the He said that this was so. people. Mr. Untermyer asked if delays were not frequently due to the refusal of witnesses to give their evidence to the District Attorney, and mentioned Dr. Parkhurst and Supt. Burr of the Parkhurst society as examples. Judge Cowing replied that he had never heard of such a condition of affairs. He had never had occasion to regret dismissing an indictment on the recommendation of the District Attorney. Col. Gardiner, he said, came to him regularly for suggestions and had never disputed or questioned any that he had made.

Then the Recorder was called and Mr. Untermyer sat up in his chair. Mr. Deming's first question was whether the witness knew of many cases that had been insufficiently prepared for trial by Col. Gardiner. Mr. Untermyer insisted on specific cases and no gener-

"And I object to this witness making charges," he added. "He's not making any charges," said the

Commissioner. "Oh, isn't he?" said Mr. Untermyer. "You say that because you don't know this case as we do. Why, the whole fight is between these

"He may answer the question," said Mr. Wilcox, and the Recorder said that he knew of as many as thirty such cases. Then Mr. Deming wanted to know in what respects the cases had been badly and insufficiently prepared. "I object," said Mr. Untermyer. "The witness cannot answer such a question without

ness cannot answer such a question without giving a specific case."

"Oh, yes, he can," said the Commissioner.

"Well, then, we question his answer and we question his animus in making it."

"You have no right to question the animus of the witness," said Mr. Wheox.

"I have a right to do just that," shouted Mr. Untermyer. "and I will do it, too. This witness cannot answer these general questions without departing from the rules of evidence,"

"You didn't object to these general questions when we put them to Judge Cowing," put in Mr. Deming.

"Right," said Mr. Untermyer, "but you have a different kind of a witness how."

The question was finally ruled out, Mr. Deming then asked the witness if he had observed cases insufficiently tried by the District Attorney, and he said he had. He testified that after the action of the Judge upon the eniendars referred to above the same state of affairs prevailed as before although not to the same extent. Again Mr. Untermyer demanded specific cases, urging that such testimony left Col, Gardiner without any opportunity to refute the allegations. He declared that the Recorder was violating all the rules of evidence in making the answers he did.

"I guess the witness knows more about the ng the answers he did.
"I guess the witness knows more about the ules of evidence than you or I do," said Mr.

myer.

A few moments later Recorder Goff was asked to tell of the condition that brought about the protest of the judges to the District Attorney. He said that he never held any of Col. Gardiner's assistants responsible for the condition of affairs. Mr. Untermyer demanded that the Recorder be restrained from making speeches, and Commissioner Wilcox requested the lawyer to keep quiet and told him he was delaying things to no purpose.

"We are not getting our rights," cried Mr. Untermyer.

"We are not getting our rights, cried Mr. Untermyer.
"Oh yes, you are," cried Mr. Wilcox.
"We are not," said Mr. Untermyer. "Our rights are not being fairly protected. Do you call it protecting our rights when a witness is allowed to come here and to testify in a general way to things, many of which he knows only by hearsay? I call such procedure a distinct infraction of our rights." We'll look out for your rights," said Mr.

"We'll look out for your rights," said Mr. Wilcox.

The hearing went on again after dinner, because the Recorder wanted to get through. Mr. Untermyer began cross-examining by asking the Recorder if he had consulted Fulton Mc Mahon about the drawing up of the charges against tol. Gardiner. He said he had not and that he had never seen the charges.

"Not even the original draft?"
"No," replied the Recorder.

Mr. Untermyer asked when the first disagreement arose between the witness and the District Attorney. The Recorder said that he had never had what he called a disagreement with the District Attorney. Whereupon Col. Gardiner almost laughed out loud.

"But you have talked to reporters about Col. Gardiner," said Mr. Untermyer," and don't you think it is wrong for a Judge to use his position for the purpose of making attacks from the bench on a man of opposite political faith?"

"Trule that out without an objection," sid Mr. Wicox.

"I want to answer it," said the Recorder.
"Go ahead, then "said Mr. Wicox.
"I deny the right of the Commissioner to exclude the question," said Mr. Untermyer. "I maintain that it is against the dignity of the witness's judicial position to play politics from the bench."

"You are stating an untruth, sir," cried out

witness's judicial position to play period out the bench."

"You are stating an untruth, sir," cried out the Recorder, half rising from his chair, "What!" cried out Mr. Untermyer, wheeling around suddenly and facing the Recorder. "You are ultering the untruth."

"Stop it!" cried out Mr. Wilcox.

All this time Mr. Untermyer and the Recorder were glaring at each other. The Recorder turned to Mr. Wilcox and said:

"I am defenceless here, I am a witness, and can do nothing as long as I am in this position."

can do nothing as long as I am in this position.

"Yes," said Mr. Untermyer, "and I've heard
many a witness in your court make the same
complaint of you."

"Stop it, Mr. Untermyer," called out Mr.
Wilcox, hammering away at his desk, "Your
conduct has been improper, and unless you can
desist you will have to retire from this case.
We will close it right now and to-morrow Col.
Gar liner will have to secure other counsel."

"My questions were put to show the animus
of this witness. I have a right to show it,"
said Mr. Untermyer.

"You have the right to show bias, but you
must do it in a respectful way," said Mr. Wilcox. "Now, Recorder Goff, you may answer
the question that was put to you." Mr. Goff
said.

"When requirely accredited representatives

"When regularly accredited representatives of newspapers come to me for information which I think it is proper they should have, I give it to them. I have granted many interviews in this way, but have only uttered the truth. I consider it a perfectly dignified thing for me to do."

for me to do.

(2. Didn't you send for reporters to hear the District Attorney move the transfer of twelve cases to the Supreme Court in February, 1858?

A. Positively, no; nor did I direct that they be Sention.

Q Eurthey were in court, were they not?
A. Yes, they are always in court when the Grant Jury comes in

Mr. Untermyer showe i the Recorder a lot of newspaper cippings, ail referring to a "coff-Gardiner War." He wanted to know if the disagreement these clippings referred to was the first the witness had had with the District Attorney.

"You may characterize it a disagreement."

Attorney.

"You may characterize it a disagreement," said the Recorder, "I don't" add the Recorder, "I don't "All advised the holding of some cases. A I advised the holding of some cases. I advised against his doing what had never been done before, the removing of a certain class of cases over which the Court of General Sessions has jurisdiction, to the Supreme Court. It was unjust and a reflection on the court.

Q. What class of cases do you refer to? A. Principally homicole cases.

It is a term used by the assistants in the Direct Attorney's office.

Q. Now, doesn't it mean those cases that attract public attention? A. Oh, no.

Q. Didn't Col. Gardiner say anything about these transfers? A. Only that the Appellant the Appellant these transfers? A. Only that the Appellant th

was not so.
Q. And don't you call that a disagreement?
A. You may so characterize it.
Q. Did you have power to direct a transfer?
A. No, but I have the right to call attention to

victous practice.
Q. Does the Supreme Court think it a victous ractice? A. It would if it knew all that know.

Recorder Goff, in answer to other questions, said that when he was an Assistant District Attorney he always prepared his cases before going into court. He had to work Sundays and evenings to do it, he said.

"You said on your direct examination," said Mr. Untermyer. "that cases were improperly tried before you. Now I call on you to name the Assistant District Attorneys who tried cases improperly before you."

"I appeal to the Commissioner." said the Recorder, "to spare me this. I am on the hest of the terms with all of these young men and do not want to say a word in criticism of their methods that would be displeasing or injurious that would be displeasing to them. I have no quarrel with them; on the contrary, I have a great deal of sympathy with them. Let me add that I'm here against my will and protest, and that I have not volun-

them. Let me add that I'm here against my will and protest, and that I have not volunteered anything."

"Then you refuse to back up the statement you made that cases were improperly tried before you? Don't you see that you thus render the District Attorney helpless?"

"I shall name the assistants if I am forced to but I ask the Commissioner to spare me," said the Recorder.

The question was not presse! The Recorder identified a transcript of the language used by himself and Assistant District Attorney Blake on March 13, 1876, the day that the Judges attempted to enforce the rule about calendars, which they had passed, and on which Col. Gardiner had taken issue with them. A paper was handed to the Recorder by Mr. Untermyer and he was asked if it was not a correct account of the agreement reached by Col. Gardiner and the Judges on March 15.

"That is a memoranium made by the District Attorney," he said, "and does not state the truth."

"Why do you stigmatize this in such a way?"

truth."
"Why do you stigmatize this in such a way?"
demanded Mr. Untermyer. "May be you are "Of course I may be," said the Recorder,
"but I mean no offence to the District Attor-

"but I mean no offence to the District Attorney."

The paper which caused this passage was taken by Mr. Wilcox, who would not make it public. The Recorder was excused and Judge McMahon was called to the stand. His testimony was the same as that of Judge Cowing earlier in the day. Judge Newborger was next called and testified to the same facts. The testimony of both of these judges was regarded as favorable to the District Attorney. At 10:30 o'clock last night an adjournment was taken until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

KILLED HIMSELF FOR LOVE.

Young Miller Drank Acid in a Brooklyn Hotel-Infatuated With Miss Goldie Ross.

Albert Miller, 20 years old, who lived with his parents at 135 Kosciusko street, Brooklyn. committed suicide early yesterday morning at the Clarendon Hotel, Brooklyn, by swallowing carbolic acid. It was about 2 o'clock in the morning when he hired a room in the hotel, but the fact that he had killed himself was not discovered until after 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when the clerk forced open the door. The young man left no letter explaining the suicide, and his father, Edward Miller, who was summoned to the hotel, said that he could not account for it. In the suicide's pockets was a memorandum book with numerous entries. The name of "Goldie" frequently appeared in these entries, and on the last page was written. "Goldie Ross. and on the last page was written. "Goldie Ross, 47 Halsey street." The following lines appear on another page:

"Goldie, Goldie, little star, Rode upon an electric car: Car it ran clear off the track; Goldie asked her nickel back.

"ALBERT MILLER. Goldie Ross is the stepdaughter of George Carpenter. a lawyer of 47 Halsey street. Her name is Grace, but she has always been called Goldie' on account of her light hair. Miller first met her at a progressive euchre party lest November. After that he always called on the girl, who is 18 years old, at least three times a week. Several months ago he in-

who is 18 years old, at least three times a week. Several months ago he introduced to Miss Ross, J. Harvey Walte, the son of Assemblyman Waite, and when young Walte began to call at the house with equal regularity. Miller grew despondent. About a month ago, at a progressive enterparty given by Mrs. George Kellington of 211 Monroe street, Miller and Waite had words over Miss Ross.

On Feb. 4 Miss Ross's birthday occurred, and Miller sent her an enormous bunch of American Beauty roses. He called at the house the following night and Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter remonstrated with him over the amount of attention he was paying to Grace. Miller did not call again for about a week. Last night he called at the house and played euther with Mr and Mrs. Carpenter. Miss Ross and her brother until 10 o'clock when he got ready to go. Then Mrs. Carpenter talked to him.

"Look here, Bert," she said, "I have spoken to you before about the way you are attracting attention to Goldie and I must repeat what I said before. You must never think of her in any other way than as a friend and you must stop paying such pronounced attention to her." "Then, won't you promise that you will not let Waite come to the house to see her?" asked Miller.

"Most certainly not," replied Mrs. Carpenter.

Miller:
"Most certainly not." replied Mrs. Carpenter.
"Mr. Walte is as much a friend of the family as you are, and he is welcome here as you are. But you must get over your jealousy of him as he is nothing but a boy friend of Goldie, and that is all that will ever be."

Miller left the house, bought the acid, and went to the hotel. Mrs. Carpenter said last night that she believed that Miller had been out of his head for a week or more.

Miller was a member of the Marcy Avenue Baptist Church and belonged to several social clubs in Brooklyn. clubs in Brooklyn.

MILNER AT BLOEMFONTEIN. Cheered by the People During His Ride to the Government House.

BLOEMFONTEIN, March 27 .- Sir Alfred Milner, Governor of Cape Colony, who has been visiting important centres in the northern part of the Colony, arrived here at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Gen. Lord Roberts and his staff met the Governor at the station. The band of the "Buffs" (East Kents) played the national anthem while Lord Roberts and Sir Aifred rode in an open carriage to the Government House.

The streets were lined with residents of Bloemfontein who cordially cheered the Governor. Sir Alfred was very much pleased with his reception and made an address in which he referred to his last visit to Bloemfentein when as British High Commissioner he attended the famous conference with President Krüger. The river has risen five feet at Aliwal North.

Olivier and Grobelar Get to the North to Join the Main Army.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SU LORENZO MARQUES, March 26.-The Standard and Diggers' News of Johannesburg states that the War Office at Pretoria heard on March 22 that Commandants Olivier and Grobelar were far enough to the north to relieve apprehension as to the possibility of their being cut off. Maseru, Basutoland, March 27.-The news of the British occupation of Ladybrand caused the greatest gratification in Basutoland. This was succeeded by dismay when the report arrived that the Boers had reoccupied the place and seized commanding positions about Plattberg and Modderpoort. It is now thought the reoccupation of the

place by the Boers shows that the British prevented Commandant Olivier's retreat. Hence there is a possibility of a fight in the Plattberg Mountains which surround Ladybrand.

Principally homicide cases.

Q. You referred to "star" cases didn't you?

A. No, sir: I may have said that it was not advisable to allow one assistant to get hold of all the "star" cases.

Experts regard the experiments as important. Q. What do you mean by a "star", case?

Havemeyer Wont Meet Them - Says the Dividend on Sugar Common Will Be Heduced Again if Conditions Continue -Street Gasping With Sympathy for an Octobus That Can't Make a Living.

John Arbuckle, who roasts coffee to make money and refined sugar to make trouble for Henry O. Havemeyer, created a sensation yesterday more than 2y using the announcement to be made cut the sum of Arbuckle Brothers had reduced be price of refined sugar five cents the 100 bunds, in spite of the fact that on Tuesday the price of raw sugar advanced any refiner ever lowered the price of refined sugar on a rising market for raw sugar, and everybody in Wall Street wondered what on earth Mr. Arbuckle did it for. He wouldn't tell. and everybody is still wondering.

Perhaps nobody was more surprised at the announcement than Henry O. Havemeyer, who has been trying to make money for the American Sugar Refining Company ever since Mr. Arbuckle went into the business, and who has also been trying to make things unpleasant for Mr. Arbuckle by selling roasted coffee in competition with him. Shortly after he heard what Mr. Arbuckle had done, Mr. Havemeyer authorized the following statement:

"A competitor this morning reduced the price of refined sugar on an advancing raw market. This is unparalleled in the history of the trade; this further diminishes the margin between raw and refined, in which to us there was no profit. Such a course can only be explained because of the most abject necessities. which is not to be thought of, or the determination to make the business disastrous to all engaged in it. The American company will not meet the prices, while the raw market remains as it is. To do so would certainly be at variance with the declared policy of the company to keep it financially strong to meet any form of competition which may present itself of which this morning's action on the part of the competitor is up to the present time most tormidable." After making the statement Mr. Havemeyer

was asked if the dividend of 1 per cent. declared on the common stock of the American Sugar Refining Company early this month would be paid at each succeeding quarter this year. For answer he said:

'Not at all. If the dividend notice had read a dividend of 1's percent, on common and the usual quarterly dividends on the preferred, there would have been no ambiguity. The notice read, 'the usual quarterly dividend on the preferred and 15 per cent. on common. leaving the inference that the dividend on the

notice read, 'the usual quarterly dividend on the preferred and 1's per cent. on common,' leaving the inference that the dividend on the common was quarterly. The condition of the business since Jan. I, to say nothing of this morning's development, has not been such as to warrant any further dividend at the rate of 3 per cent and if existing conditions continue, the rate will be much further reduced if my recommendations prevail. It is deemed that what is most advisable for the company is also in the interest of the suckholders."

So far as the oldest man in the trade can remember, the price of refined sugar has been regulated by the price of raw sugar. When raw sugar advances refined sugar advances, and now that Mr. Arbuckle has just turned the thing around, the trade doesn't know what to expect next. The advance in the price of refined sugar has not of late, however, been proportionate to the advance in raw sugar. For the past two months raw sugar has been advancing at the rate of 3% cents the one hundred pounds, as compared with five-cent advances on refined. The last advance in both raw and refined sugar was made on or about March 19. It was determined long ago that, when there is a difference and the price of raw and refined sugar is more than 50 cents a hundred pounds, there a profit in refining. When the difference is 50 cents, there is neither loss nor profit, and when the difference is less than 50 cents there is a loss. The price of refined sugar yesterday was \$4.90 and of raw sugar \$4.44, making a difference of only 40 cents. A man who has spent his life in the trade told a Sux reporter that a further rise in the price of raw sugar might be expected any day, and then, to use his own language:

"The Lord knows where we'll be or what will happen. When the next advance in raw is reported, it would be just like John Arbuckle to give the price of refined another kick."

"But the more he sells on these terms, the worse he'll be off." suggested the reporter. "How long can he stand it?"

"Young man, don't yo

"Not in nine million years."
"Will Arbuckle?"
"Not till Gabriel blows."
"What's going to happen, then?"
"Ah, now you've done just what everybody else has who has tried to figure out this problem. You've got back just where you started from without getting anywhere or being any wiser than when you started."

After everybody interested in sugar had recovered somewhat from the surprise which the Arbuckle announcement occasioned, the situation was gone over more carefully and one thing was regarded as significant. About the time the Arbuckles opened their refinery, in Brooklyn. Doscher also went into the business to fight the "trust," and he and the Arbuckles have rather worked together. It was regarded as significant yesterday that, athough he had plenty of time to do so, Mr. Doscher gave no indication that he intended to follow Mr. Arbuckle's lead as he had done heretoiore. In commenting on this fact, a sugar man said:

"It may be well to watch Doscher while you're watching the rest of the magnates. If he doesn't meet this cut, there's a reason for it other than a mere disinclination to lose money, and it's just possible that Mr. Haveneyer may know why Doscher hasn't followed arbuckle."

An expert in the sugar trade made some calculation a short time and to determine whether the American Sugar Relining Company was making or losing inoney, and after ciphering some time, he gave out the following figures, basing his calculations on 312 working days in a year:

Loss on business pet day.

a year: Loss on business per day Dividend on preferred stock per day. Divide don common stock per day Depreciation per day, plant, &c.

Total loss per day body was at his neighbor's throat and hobody was making any money. Then the 'trust' got central of the business and everybody in it made money. That tempted others to go into the business. They did so, mate competition has ruined the business again. The 'Sugar Trust' is now really a struggling concern and all the independents are struggling as well. All of which shows that, so long as there is profit in any enterprise, no one man or set of men can control it to the independents are of men can selves.

Fast Service to Detroit.

The New York at 100 P. M. every any. Fine service, no excess fare. Huminated by Pintsch Light.—Ads.

The Structure of the business and everybody in it made money. Then the 'trust' got death. The body was taken to the Morgue.

Mr. Coolidge Not Interested in the Atlanta "Journal." Purchase.

Boston. March 28.—T. Jefferson Coolidge.

Jr., to-day denied that he was at the head of the Boston syndicate which is reported to have purchased the Atlanta Eccening Journal. Mr. Coolidge, who recently returned from a trip South, said that he was absolutely ignorant of the transaction. According to the report as published here, the trade was made through Henry M. Atkinson, a cousin of Mr. Coolidge.

Charles T. Watt. Moore, Esq., Jarrets Va.

"Dean Sir.—In approcation of your heroic deed in capturing the condemned negro desting the condemned negro desting the condemned negro desting the condemned negro death. The body was taken to the Morgue.

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"Death Sir H. Moore, Esq., Jarrets Va.

\$155,000 FOR ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S.

Anonymous Gift to Erect New Building for the Mission's Clinic.

Several Sundays ago the Rev. Dr. Greer an nounced from the pulpit in St. Bartholomew's Church that money was needed for a new building for the clinic that has been maintained for ten years by the parish in connection with St. Bartholomew's Miss on on East Forty-second street. As a result of that appeal \$155,000 has been given by a woman in the parish. Dr. Greer announced the gift at the meeting of the vestry last Tuesday morning but said that he was not at liberty to disclose the name of the donor, even to the officers of the church. Already \$55,000 of the gift has been used to purchase two lots for the new building on East Forty-second street, adjoining the mission building. They have a frontage of 50 feet and a depth of 100 feet. The remainder will be seen ton the building.

Although no plans have been drawn, yet an official at it, Bartholomew's Mission ventured the guess last night that the front of the new building will be uniform with that of the mission, and that it will be the same height, niestories. The ownership of the lots is now vested in the vestry of the church. The clinic is now in a rented building at 221 East Forty-second street and has outgrown its quarters. The total number of patients treated last year was 24,146. meeting of the vestry last Tuesday morning

SETTLES WITH HIS CREDITOR .

Secretary Iddings of Our Embassy at Rome Had Stock in a Bank That Pailed.

DENVER, Col., March 28.-Lewis M. Iddings, Secretary of the American Embassy at Rome. owned about seventy shares in the Rocky Mountain Savings Bank of this city, when that institution went under during the panic, with liabilities of about \$70,000. Under the Colorado banking laws he became indebted to the depositors in the sum of \$14,000, the par value of the shares of capital stock he owned.

Suit was brought against the stockholders, but it has never been possible to get any service on Iddings. He has at last compromised. The cred itors have consented to a discharge of their claims on him for \$6,000. It is understood that the agreement included a provision that the compromise should be kept secret, but the matter has leaked out. Mrs. Iddidgs in an invalid, and her health demands that she live in this State. Mr. Id-dings is expected here soon on a visit. He was formerly a newspaper writer in New York.

ADMIRAL WATSON LEAVES MANILA. At Yokohama He Will Await the Arrival of Rear Admiral Remey.

WASHINGTON, March 28.-The Flagship Brooklyn with Rear Admiral Watson on board left Manila for Yokohama yesterday, and it is not probab' hat Admiral Watson will return to the Philippines. The cruisers Baltimore and Newark will follow the Brooklyn to Yokohama where the battleship Oregon now is, and the four vessels will await the arrival there of Rear Admiral G. C. Remey, Admiral Watson's successor. According to the present understanding Admiral Watson will transfer his flag from the Brooklyn to the Baltimore and Admiral Remey will raise his ensign on the Brooklyn. The Brooklyn, Oregon and Newark will then sail for Manila, and the Baltimore, with Aumiral Watson, will start on her leisurely voyage home by the Suez Canal route. Secretary Long said this afternoon that there was nothing significant or important in the assemblage of warships at Yokohama. They had not been ordered there by the Department, but by Admiral Watson, who would meet his successor, Admiral Remey, at Yokohama, where the transfer of command would to the Philippines. The cruisers Baltimore

ADMIRAL SAMPSON AT OLD POINT. Going to Sea on the Kearsarge to Watch

hama, where the transfer of command would

the Work of Superposed Turrets. NEWPORT NEWS, Va., March 28 .- Rear Admiral W. T. Sampson arrived this evening at. Old Point Comfort on the train from Washington. He comes, it is said, for the purpose of going to sea on the battleship Kearsarge and for the purpose of observing the tests of the superposed turrets which will be made next week under the eyes of the Special Naval Board from Washington, appointed by the Secretary of the Navy. It is not unlikely that Admiral Sampson will go out on the Kearsarge for a preliminary run to-morrow or Friday. It was to him that Lieut, Strauss, the inventor of the superposed turret, suggested a plan for a rearrangement of the main batterles of buttleships. Consequently the Admiral will take great interest in the result of the tests next week. The Kearsarge will leave Hampton Roads on Tuesday for a forty-eight hours run at sea.

TO EXTEND THE ELEVATED.

Work to Begin at Present Terminus of Third Avenue Line on Monday. The Manhattan Railway Company is to build an extension from its present terminus at 177th street and Third avenue to Fordham, a distance of a mile and a half, and work is to be begun on Monday. The extension is expected to be completed within the year. In addition to be completed within the year. In addition to this a new yard for cars will be provided on Lafontaine agenue, covering the two blocks between 175th and 181st streets, and the cost of these two improvements will, it is said, reach nearly \$2,000,000. In the meantime the laying of the third rail for carrying electric metty power and of building the new power house at Seventy-fourth street and the East River, is progressing. The laying of the third rail was begun on the Third avenue line at Seventy-sixth street yesterday, and to-day bids are to be opened for the laying of the concrete foundation for the power house.

crete foundation for the power house. INJURED ON AN ELEVATED STATION.

Finnish Miner Wedged Between a Car and the Platform and Hurt Internally. Matthew Jacobson, a Finn, was wedged between an elevated railroad car and the platform at the Franklin square station last night, but how it happened he couldn't tell. He was found lying on the station platform, cut and bleeding. The station measured he must have fallen from a car, as he had not passed the teletagent. The trainmen said he must have fallen from the station platform. He was removed to the Husson's steet hospital, where it was said he had been injured internally. He is a miner from Rock Spring. With He is a miner from Rock Spring, Mich.

Woman Locked a Man in Her Room and Threw the Key Away Before Taking Poison. yesterday morning in her room at 137 East Twelfth street by taking carbolic acid after quarrelling with Thomas Bures. She locked the door of her room, shuting Bures in with her, threw the key out of the window and swillowed the arid.

Burns shouted from the win low for a policaman, who kicked the door open and found the woman dying on the floor.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 28.-The H. C. Frick party from Pittsburg which was expected Friek party from Pittsburg which was expected this evening failed to arrive. News was received that its members would leave Pittsburg to-night and would get here some time to-morrow. Eight parlors on the first floor ocean front of the Hotel Traxmore have been leased for one month. The state cent that Andrew Carnegie is expected to come here for a final smoothing out of all difficulties that have separated them cannot be writhed. The principal hotels of the city deny that any quarters have been engaged by Mr. Carnegie or any of his friends.

Died Hunting a Job.

John Walsh of 203 West Sixty-third street spent all day vesterday, as he had every day in the last two months, looking for work. He didn't find any, and while walking home fell dead at Fifty-seventh street and Broadway. An ambulance surgeon said that heart diease caused death. The body was taken to the Morgue.

GERMAN NEED OF A NAVY.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

BUDGET COMMITTER DISCUSSES RE LATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

Herr Von Buelow Says That Diplomacy Must Be Supported by Material Power -A Necessity for the Maintenance of

Peace-The Increase of Our Navy Cited. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. BERLIN, March 28 .- The Budget Committee of the Reichstag to-day debated the Navy biff. the discussion turning chiefly on the relations between Germany and Great Britain, which, it is supposed, were also the subject of confidential communications which Foreign Minister von Buelow made to the committee yesterday. Herr Bebel, the Social Democratic leader, contended that the till was chiefly aimed against Great Britain, and he argued against Germany trying to rival that country as a

naval power. Count zu Stolberg-Weinigerode, Conservative, submitted that although the bill appeared to be aimed at Great Britain there was no intention to take offensive proceedings against her. The fact was that the Germans had outgrown Germany, which was no longer a purely Continental State. A number of points of friction with Great Britain had thus arisen, and consequently a possible eventual collision must be considered. Great Britain's policy, being dependent upon the feelings of her people, was incalculable. It was therefore Ger-

many's duty to arm herself. Herr Richter, the Radical leader, denounced the anti-British campaign that was being pursued in many quarters in Germany, especially among naval associations, as deplorable. Hedeelared that the points of friction between the two countries were insignificant compared with their common interests. Herr Richter's hostility to the bill was nevertheless noticeably less emphatic than it was formerly.

Herr von Buelow reaffirmed that the bill was merely aimed at the maintenance of the peace and dignity of the Empire. German diplomacy, he said, was as prudent as was necessary. Prudence and dexterity, however, were inadequate unless supported by material power. This alone was able to extinguish frivolous and aggressive desires. It would, indeed, have been infamous to have started a war on account of Samoa. There was, however, a possibility that insults and humiliations might be attempted, which a nation like Germany could not possibly tolerate, and such as he for his part was not inclined to tolerate.

The United States had entered a new era and were increasing their Navy. The policy of Great Britain had likewise been transformed. After the Napoleonic wars until the 70s or 80s it had been dominated by the ideas of Adam Smith and John Bright and had followed the principle of non-intervention, but the imperialistic movement in Great Britain was gaining ground every day.

The official relations between Germany and Great Britain at the present time were "he best kind. They were based on the principle of reciprocity and mutual consideration. Cabinet policies belonged, how-ever, more or less, to a period that was past, and popular passion to-day was stepping into the foreground as a factor of increasing influence. For these reasons it was essential that Germany should be provided with the material power necessary to guarantee the maintenance of peace.

KENTUCKT'S GOVERNORSHIP FIGHT. Court of Appeals Decides to Sit in Louis-

ville to Hear the Arguments. Louisville, Ky., March 28.-The Court of Appeals has decided to take up the governor-Phelps, Democratic counsel, was notified today that the Court of Appeals would sit in Louisville for this purpose and would assemble here Monday, probably in the Chancery

Court Chamber. The court will hear the case, and render a decision as soon as possible. In response to the question, "What will you do should the Court of Appeals decide against

do should the Court of Appeals decide against you?" Gov. Taylor said this morning:
"I am leaving this matter entirely in the hands of my counsel and would not care to say what will be done."
The lawvers in the case to which the Governor refers are said to be strongly in favor of his obeying the mandate of the Kentucky court, even though a writ of error to the Bupreme Court of the United States should be granted. It is understood, however, on the authority of a prominent Republican that Taylor's lawyers have made overtures to the Democratic counsel. They said that there would be no trouble about Taylor vacuting the Feecutive Building, in the event of an unfavorable decision from the Court of Appeals, if the Republicans could feel assured that Taylor would not be arrested. That assurance will not be given.

MUCH TALK OF PLOTS.

Little Definite Information Regarding the Alleged Anti-Gorbel Disclosures.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 28.-The developments in the alleged anti-Goebel plot have brought out little to-day. W. H. Culton was again in conference with Attorneys Campbell, Polagrove and others at the Capitol Hotel. The State's attorneys say that Youtsey has made no confession to them, but he has talked to Attorney James Andrew Scott. Scott said that Youtsey had revealed an awful plot, but retused to state what this consisted in. He sait Youtsey would make no public statement until the proper time.

1. J. Crawford of Newport, Youtsey's half proper time.

2. J. Crawford of Newport, Youtsey's half between the way respiral, where internally, such.

SUICIDE.

Room and ing Poison.

Illed herself as the mean state of the means sensational stories are current herself in the most sensational stories are current herself in a tild herself as the most sensational stories are current herself in a tild herself as the means of the mean who are to be arrested.

John Davis was released on bail to-day. Youtsey had revealed an awful plot, but re-John Davis was released on bail to-day. Youtsey's examining trial has been set for to-morrow at 10 o'clock, before Judge Moore.

Haven for Kentucky Republicans in Indiana.

LOUISVILLE, Ny. March 28. Gov. Mount of Indiana has informed the Republicans of Ken-tucky that his State is a haven of refuge for all political refugees. He says he will not recognize requisitions from Beckham. Ex-Secretary of State Finley, for whom there is a warrant charging complicity in the Gonbel murder, is the linearous, where he is conforming with ex-Gov. Bradley Other Republicans will cross the river and take advantage of Gov. Mount's offer.

TO A LYNCHED NEGRO'S CAPTOR.

Mrs. Wyatt Sends a Set of Teaspoons to the Man Who Caught Cotton. NORFOLE, Va., March 28. - Mrs. Charles Wyatt of Portsmouth, whose husband was murdered by Cotton, the negro lynched at

Emporta, Va., recently, to-day sen' to Cotton's

captor the following letter: "Partsmouth Va., March 28, 1960.